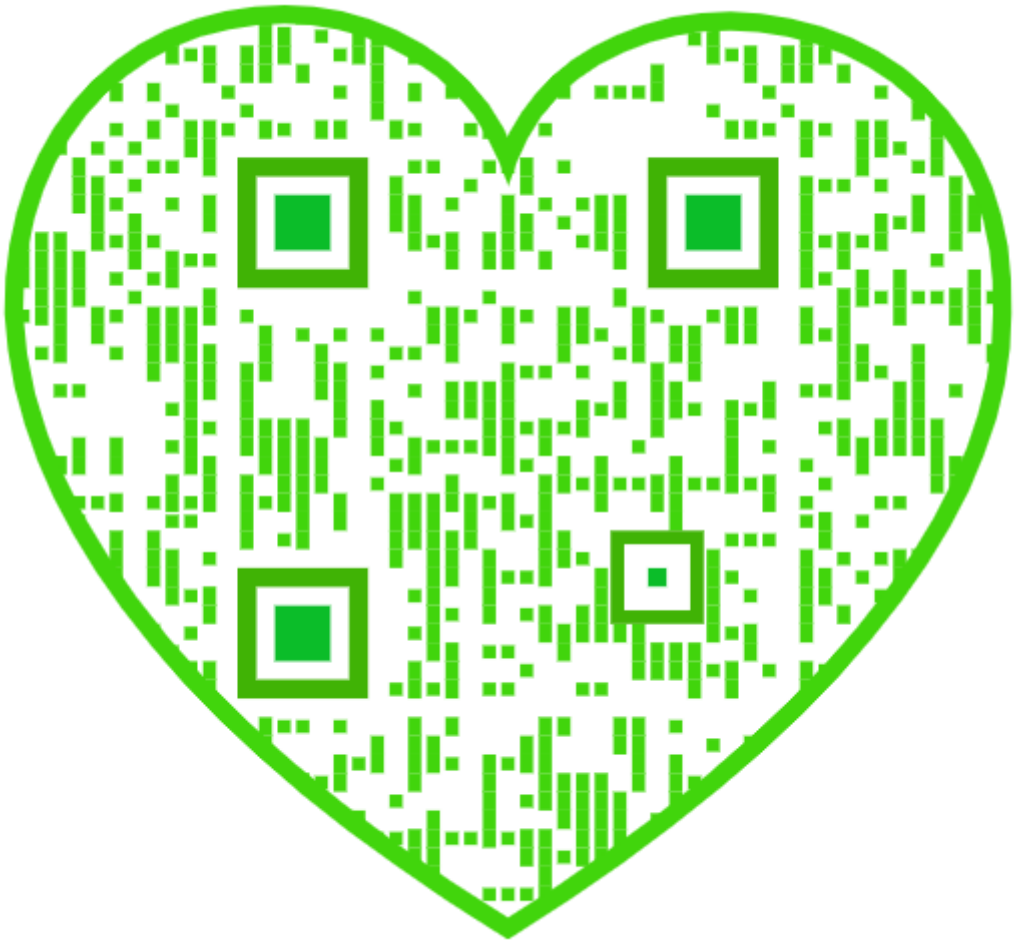
SF196
.U5J3



F 196
J5 J3
Copy 1

FOR PRIVATE CIRCULATION ONLY.

GRASS IS KING

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS,
COPYRIGHT
MAY 2 1883
No. 7322
CITY OF WASHINGTON.

SF196
J5c3

"I admit that my mind is biassed by a financial experience which has been long and wide. It has profoundly convinced me that, as a rule, the State, or Individual, or Company thrives the best which dives deepest down into the mass of the community and adapts its arrangements to supply the wants of the greatest number."—*Right* Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., *7th August*, 1874.

What are the wants of the greatest number?

BEEF!

Copyright, 1883, by Judson Jarvis.

E.S.H. Nov. 8/12

51
45
48
42
36
30
24
39
33
Vancouver I.
Olympia
WASHINGTON
Columbia R.
Portland
Kalama
Salem
OREGON
Eugene City
Roseburg
Baker City
Deer Lodge
Salmon City
Boise Cy.
IDAHO
Yreka
Salmon Falls
Humboldt R.
Tecoma
Gt. Salt Lake
Elko
Shell
Palisade
Winnemucca
Virginia City
Hamilton
SALT LAKE CITY
Colfax
SACRAMENTO
Stockton
Valley
Belmont
Button Cy.
Mariposa
BIG TREES
Toquerville
Santa Cruz
Monterey
S. Barbara
Los Angeles
Wilmington
Anaheim
Prescott
ARIZONA
Yuma
Fort Yuma
Tucson
LOWER CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA
NEVADA
PACIFIC OCEAN
Scale of Miles
0
100
200
300
400

Copyrighted by Thos. Cook & Son. 1882

GRASS IS KING.

How to invest our savings and resources securely and profitably, is always a question of the greatest importance. Investors often look in vain for a safe opportunity to increase their incomes or add to their wealth. The best way to accomplish an end so desirable is by CATTLE RAISING.

It is susceptible of proof that no other business yields so sure and so large a return as the breeding of cattle. Even in long-settled and densely-populated countries, where lands are held at high prices, cattle-raising is exceedingly remunerative; on the plains of the great South-west, where the costs and risks are small, the profits are enormous. It is important, however, even there, to obtain a good grazing range for cattle. According to Gen. J. S. Brisbin, "the three great requisites for a good cattle ranch are wood, water and grass," to which may be added an essential fourth—climate.

A search of four years among the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, has demonstrated that New Mexico is better adapted to cattle-raising than any other locality. Arrangements have accordingly been made for the purchase of a tract of land in San Miguel County, containing some 52,000 acres, and known as "Baca Location No. 2." This tract has been supplied with all the necessary improvements, it is well watered, possesses a great variety of nutritious grasses, affording ample pasturage within itself, with grazing privileges extending over a million of acres, and enjoys a climate unsurpassed by any in the world.

The Red River, or Canadian Valley district, in which Baca Location No. 2 is situated, lies between the 35th and 36th parallels, the most equable portion of the continent as regards climate. It is fertile almost beyond description. As already said, it has an abundant and never-failing water supply. It is within easy access by rail of the great cattle marts of the West and South-west. All these advantages help to make it what it has justly been called,

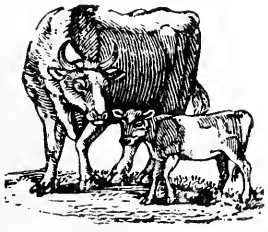
THE RANCHERO'S PARADISE.

The purpose of this pamphlet is to show :

FIRST—By reports and opinions of many disinterested, distinguished, practical and scientific men, that cattle-raising in New Mexico, has been, and is, the most profitable, safe and successful of all enterprises.

SECOND—That San Miguel county is the part of the Territory best adapted for breeding and improving cattle, by reason of its natural, climatic and grazing advantages.

THIRD—That the Red River, or Canadian Valley district, lying in and around Fort Bascom, and comprising "Baca Location No. 2," is superior to any part of the county for the establishment of a cattle ranch on a large scale.



OPINIONS AND EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS

ON

CATTLE-RAISING IN NEW MEXICO.

SURVEY OF PROF. J. H. POWELL—Article "Grazing," page 317.

"CALIFORNIA JOE" said of the VALLEY: "There's gold from the grass-roots *down*, but there's MORE GOLD from the grass-roots UP."

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE REPORTS, 1870, page 106.

"The plateaus, valleys and hillsides of this territory are covered with various indigenous grasses, furnishing the best of pasturage for cattle, the most valuable and widely distributed of these grasses being a variety called "mesquite," and "grama" grass, which grows during the rainy season of July and August, revives under the influence of autumnal suns, and dries upon stalks, bearing a copious abundance of nutritious seeds, and constituting adequate support for every kind of live stock throughout the entire winter, and until the more rapidly growing herbage of the spring and early summer, has attained sufficient growth to attract the animals by its freshness from their winter sustenance, and furnish the change of food necessary to the most perfect development of animal life. The herdsman in this country [page 107] is not obliged to provide food for the support of his stock during the winter months; besides, the mildness of the winters and the slight falls of snow render shelter other than that afforded by the valleys and timber, entirely unnecessary for the protection of the herds; the pure air, wide ranges, and excellent food resulting in an extraordinary healthiness of the animals, among whom contagious diseases, prevalent in other sections, are entirely unknown. The horses are remarkable for their endurance, and the beef is celebrated for excellence."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, 1870—page 346:

"The cattle trade has attained gigantic proportions. . . . .

A business grown up from small beginnings, now amounts to a magnificent industry which reaches our most distant markets. . . . In all densely-populated communities the question of continued supply of animal food assumes an important phase. . . . and the irruption of cheap beef from the South-west is very timely and acceptable. . . . Farmers, upon land costing $20 to $200 per acre, in climates requiring four or five months' winter feeding, cannot compete with stock-raisers operating under a sky that demands no shelter, and upon a soil yielding perennial supplies of green food."

Official Report U. S. Geological Survey, by Prof. F. V. Hayden, U. S. Geologist, 1870, page 194 :

"It is only after a careful examination and a vast number of experiments made in New Mexico, that I am forced to acknowledge, what I before did not believe, that the soil in these regions is rich in the primary elements of fertility.

"The productions of New Mexico, from the variety of its climate, are varied, but the staple will evidently be cattle, for which it is particularly adapted. The ease and small cost with which stock can be kept, the rapidity with which they increase, and exemption from epidemic diseases, added to the fact that they require no winter feeding, makes the raising of stock a prominent business of the country."

The Canadian River rises in the Raton Mountains, runs southeast for about 150 miles to Fort Bascom, where it turns east, and passes out of the territory a little north of the 35th parallel; its whole length within the limits of the territory being about 200 miles. It has numberless tributaries.

This Canadian River section is the pasture-ground for sheep and cattle, where thousands may be placed and tended with but little trouble.

Page 248.—"The lands of the States are becoming too valuable to afford the room required for grazing cattle. . . . . It is therefore a fact conceded, that the great bulk of our beef cattle must be raised upon the grazing fields of the States and Territories west of the Mississippi. . . . Smaller lots of cattle will generally cost relatively more. . . . Cattle and stock are healthy, and require no feeding the year round ; the rich bunch and grama grasses of the plains and mountains, keeping them fat enough for beef during the entire winter. . . . The season of 1870 has been a memorable one in the stock business on the plains. It commenced in doubt,

but closed in unlimited confidence in the complete practicability and profits of stock growing and winter grazing."

255.—"As the plow of the emigrant turns the grass under, that corn and wheat may grow in its stead, the range of the stock-grower is that much contracted, and the area of grazing lessened.

By reason of the high value of lands for grain-growing purposes, the people of the country east of the Mississippi River are already coming to us for beef.

Chicago and New York people are enjoying the juicy steaks from cattle fattened on our nutritious grasses that grow in our valleys and on our mountain sides, close up to the perpetual snows of the Rocky Mountains.

And as immigration takes up more and more of the pastures east of us for grain, drovers will be obliged more and more to come to us for beef."

REPORT OF THE SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO FOR 1871. *Land Office Reports,* page 146 :

"The subject of private land grants is daily assuming more and more importance."

"The increase in the value of lands consequent upon the nearer approach of numerous railroads, the sale of one grant to a foreign company at large figures, and the subsequent sale of a number of others at prices far beyond all previous experience, the sale by government of numerous tracts, and the issuance of patents for the same upon lands now claimed under old grants, but never registered, has all tended to arouse attention."

PROF. F. V. HAYDEN'S SURVEYS, 1871, page 269 :

"Cows begin to bear very young when running with the herd, it being no uncommon thing for them to have calves at fifteen and sixteen months ; in fact, a few instances have occurred, where they have borne young before ceasing to follow the mother."

LAWRENCE ON CATTLE [*London Edition,* 1805].

"Cows, as has already been observed, are fit for procreation in, or indeed before, their second year."

REPORT OF HON. J. K. PROUDFIT, SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO—*Land Office Reports,* 1872, page 123 :

"The old grants are being occupied to their capacity in consequence of the large emigration, attracted by the advent of railroads, and have enhanced in value to such an extent as often to

prevent the settler from acquiring a homestead within them by purchase. Settlers and settlements spread out over the Territory, and peace and security mark the march of empire across the continent."

REPORT OF HON. J. R. DODGE, *Statistician, Agricultural Reports*, 1872, page 30 :

"In 1872, while Colorado, Wyoming, and Nebraska experienced a very severe winter, the report from New Mexico is that it was exceptionally favorable to stock raisers."

PROF. F. V. HAYDEN, *Geologist of the United States*, in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, for 1872, page 209 :

"The summer days in the lower valleys are sometimes quite warm, but it is a dry atmosphere which readily absorbs the perspiration.

"The nights are cool and refreshing. The winters are moderate.

"The amount of snow that falls is light, and seldom remains on the ground longer than a few hours. Where there are heavy snows in the mountains during the winter, there will be good crops during the following summer; the suppy of water being more abundant. . . . There is perhaps no healthier section of the country to be found in the United States than that embraced in the boundaries of New Mexico—in fact, I think I am justified in saying that this area includes the healthiest and richest portion of the Union.

"Perhaps it is not improper for me to say I have no personal interests to serve in making this statement, not having one dollar in the Territory in any way whatever. I make it simply because I believe it to be true. There is no better place of resort for those suffering from any pulmonary complaints than here."

REPORT OF SURVEYOR GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO—*Land Office Reports*, 1873, page 99 :

"It is becoming known that the country enjoys a magnificent climate, that all its valleys are well adapted to a vast variety of crops, and that its mesas or table lands are the finest stock regions in the world. Stock feeds the year round upon the grama and other nutritious grasses; and the winters are so mild and equable, and comparatively stormless, that stock needs little or no care except herding, to prevent straying or other loss."

SAME, 1877, page 265 :

"The question of securing a permanent stock range is becoming an important one to the settlers engaged in stock-raising.

"Upon the table lands and plains of New Mexico there is not

water sufficient for irrigation except in isolated places and adjacent to some of the numerous springs, but all of these lands afford fine grazing for cattle as the grasses are nutritious during the entire year, and there is no necessity for winter feeding while there is a sufficiency of water for stock even in the dryest season. Stock-raisers, looking ahead to the speedy occupation of all the agricultural lands, should avail themselves of the opportunity to purchase tracts for permanent grazing ranges."

266.—"The grazing range is unexcelled, and hence stock-raising is principally and most successfully engaged in.

"The climate of New Mexico is unsurpassed for its salubrity. The winters are mild, and the summers not excessively warm."

REPORT OF COM. OF AGRICULTURE, 1877, page 345 :

"English authority makes the statement that most of the live stock from America is superior in quality and condition to that imported from Holland, and other parts of the continent, and that there is a juiciness and flavor about the beef and an equal distribution of fat and lean that are not wholly obtainable except through the American system of full grazing." . . .

"In this country "Grass is King," and American cattle are forced only when being prepared for market. It hardly seems probable that any other country can successfully compete with the United States in a degree sufficient to interfere with the now-established meat trade."

SAME, 1879—p. 460.—"The business of stock-raising is the most successfully and profitably engaged in, as no feeding is required during the winter season ; the stock subsisting entirely upon the rich and nutritious grasses so abundant. It is estimated that there are 500,000 head of cattle in New Mexico."

"The Canadian River never fails to furnish sufficient water for stock; yet lands fronting on many of its branches are quite as valuable, inasmuch as they furnish the purest of never-failing springs; while the bluffs, ravines and clumps of timber furnish all the protection which stock needs."

SAME, 1881–82, page 614 :

"The course of the price of beeves for six years past is suggestive. The Chicago market can furnish a history of prices.

"It is probable that the low rates of a few years ago will not soon prevail, if ever. The general tendency throughout the world is toward a high rate for meat."

"Exports of fresh beef in 1880, killed and dressed. Pounds, 84,717,194 value, $7,441,918."

EXPORT OF CATTLE ON HOOF FROM 1871 TO 1881 INCLUSIVE.

YEARS.	NUMBER.	VALUE.
1871	20,530	$403,491
1872	28,033	565,719
1873	35,455	695,957
1874	56,067	1,150,857
1875	57,211	1,103,085
1876	51,593	1,110,703
1877	50,001	1,593,080
1878	80,040	3,896,818
1879	136,720	8,379,200
1880	182,756	13,344,195
1881	185,707	14,304,103

For a period of ten years ending 1881 (page 653) the exports of animals and animal matter was :

1871.....$47,010,312	1875.....$104,314,988	1879...$146,640,233
1872..... 77,060,849	1876.....113,941,509	1880....161,133,376
1873.....99,806,599	1877.....140,564,066	1881....186,258,691
1874.....99,697,660	1878.....145,587,515	

"FOOD FROM THE FAR WEST."

"With special reference to the beef production and importation of dead meat from America to Great Britain."

By JAMES MACDONALD, 1878, page 10 :

"For several years past the mainstay of the Scottish farmer and a strong support to his brethren in England and Ireland, has been the profit gained from beef and mutton."

Page 11.—"Since the days when Sir Robert Peel removed the protective duties from foreign meat imported into this country (Great Britain) there has not been a time of greater interest, alike to farmers and consumers, than the present."

"The home trade finds in the American grazier a formidable competitor in the dead-meats market."

"THE WEST," by ROBT. P. PORTER, *Special Agent for the 10th Census*, page 450 :

"In New Mexico the plains and plateaus are covered with grama grass, that most nutritious food for cattle. The grazing interest is a large and important industry. In 1880 there were in the territory no less than 400,000 head of cattle. The climate is so mild that cattle do not require shelter or feed during the winter."

"OUR WESTERN EMPIRE, OR THE NEW WORLD BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI," by PROF. L. P. BROCKETT, A.M., M.D., page 53 :

"The Buffalo and grama grass, more nutritious than our cultivated grasses, are adapted to the summer drought, and furnish all the year round a most delicious pasturage for cattle."

JOHNSON'S ENCYCLOPEDIA, BROCKETT : "The Territory of New Mexico will undoubtedly be one of the best grazing States of the West."

THE SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, *November* 10, 1877, *in an article on "Cattle-Growing"* :

"These pastoral lands of ours have never been understood or appreciated. The day will come when the government will derive more benefit from the grazing-lands than the best agricultural regions. The rapid increase of our population will soon require that more cattle be raised, or we shall have to pay higher prices for beef. The number of people are increasing much faster than the number of cattle."

Same paper, December 29, 1877, said :

"The beef business cannot be overdone. The census of the United States will probably show a population in 1880 of not less than 50,000,000 of people, and the cattle-raising does not keep pace with the rapid increase of population. In the Eastern and Middle States, for the last ten years, there has been a rapid decrease of cattle, and in a few years the West will be called on to supply almost the whole Eastern demand."

THE NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM, January 4, 1878 :

"If it were prudent to hazard a prediction with reference to the future of any of our great sources of material wealth, it may confidently be stated that stock-raising has a prospect before it which presents opportunities for enterprise and capital not surpassed in any other branch of productive industry."

From KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK INDICATOR : "Cattle do well in New Mexico, as they find good range and water, and do not require the care that sheep do. Of late years cattle men in New Mexico have made more clear money than sheep men. All suitable ranges for either cattle or sheep in New Mexico have been taken up, and they can only be had by buying out some one already in the business. The expense of procuring a range would depend altogether upon the size of the range wanted, the number of stock that would be placed on the range, and number of water rights and land owned and controlled by the party in possession. Cattle,

as they run on the range in New Mexico, are rated at $25 to $30 per head, owing to grade of cattle.

EXTRACT from RED RIVER CHRONICLE:

"James Campbell, of Liberty, New Mexico, the successful cattle-raiser who refused $100,000 spot cash for his stock on a thousand hills the other day, says the Albuquerque *Review*, came to the territory twelve years ago with *only* $800 *in his weasel skin.*"

There is nothing in this world, at the present time, which pays so well as raising cattle.

The HON. S. B. ELKINS, *in his speech of May* 21, 1874, *before the House of Representatives*, says:

"The resources of New Mexico are principally agricultural, pastoral and mineral. The whole Territory abounds in fertile valleys, whose soil is as rich as can be found in any portion of the United States. As a cattle-raising country it has no superior."

HON. ISHAM G. HARRIS, *U. S. Senator from Tennessee*, who is the owner of a large ranch, says:

"Cattle-raising is a safe and very lucrative business; the percentage of profit figures up largely. Within the next few years however, in my opinion, cattle men, even the most remote, will have to own their ranges to prevent encroachments by the settler and agriculturist."

EX-GOV. MCCOOK, of DENVER, writes of stock-raising in Colorado:

"The natural grasses of our hills and valleys are very nutritious, and in such abundance that the herds of a dozen States could have fine pasturage; shelter or hay is unnecessary. The natural increase of cattle is at least 80 per cent. per annum."

GEN. R. A. CAMERON, of Colorado, puts "*the profits* of cattle-raising at 50 to 55 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, over and above all expenses, and losses of every kind."

MR. J. L. BRUSH, of WELD COUNTY, says:

"I think the average profit on capital invested in cattle, putting it low, will not fall short of 40 per cent. per annum, over and above all expenses. It is a well-known fact that stock men in Colorado have paid from 18 to 24 per cent. interest per annum for money to invest in the cattle business, and have then made large profits."

RAYMOND JENKINS, ESQ., of NEW MEXICO, *who represents large cattle interests in the Territory*, says:

"The rapidity with which grants of land and government ranges have been purchased and acquired within the past few years, and the rapid organization of numbers of stock companies with large capital, attest the great value that is being placed in the cattle trade. The stock and ranch market has been in an excited state during the past year, and it has greatly increased in value within that time. Many ranches have been withdrawn altogether from the market, while the prices offered and refused to-day would have been considered by stock men as enormous two years ago. The financial world is fast waking up to the fact that with the rapidly-increasing demand for meat supply, the areas of stock supply is constantly being reduced, which must inevitably result in enhanced values, and that no investment to-day is surer and more profitable than in ranch and cattle property. Capital seeking investment naturally looks to the territory that offers it the greatest inducements, which is found in New Mexico, on account of its great natural advantages and accessibility to railroads for shipping, Even as conservative operators as the Scotch people are, the £5 shares of the Dundee (Scotland) Company, after two years' trading, are now quoted in the Scotch market at £15 each."

Hon. L. Bradford Prince, *Ex-Chief Justice of New Mexico,* says :

"As a cattle and sheep country New Mexico is *too well known* for me to speak of these branches of business. They PAY VERY WELL, as every one is aware."

Hon. John F. Coad, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, *one of the representative and largest, cattle men of Nebraska, says:*

"The cattle business is a very profitable one, the loss is quite small and hardly worth mentioning. The more capital invested the quicker and greater the return, while the expenses are more than proportionately reduced. I know of no business so safe and profitable for a man to engage in. A herd of 10,000 head will cost but a trifle more to run than a herd of 5,000 head. I make this statement as the result of many years' experience."

The Wyoming Stock Growers' Association are now (April 2d, 1883) in session at Cheyenne. The annual report shows, among other data, that 220,000 head of cattle were inspected in 1882, and that over $30,000,000 of English and Scotch capital has been invested in the business during the year from Wyoming to Texas. Herds of breeding cattle are selling about twenty-five per cent higher.

ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT TO NEW YORK DAILY PAPERS.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF CATTLE.

ST. LOUIS, *March* 26, 1883.—Perhaps the largest transaction in cattle ever made in this country was effected at Fort Worth, Texas, last Saturday, the sale being of 75,000 head of full-grown cattle by the Ikards and Harold Brothers to the Franklin Land and Cattle Company of New York, composed of Charles G. Francklyn, Frank G. Brown, and others. The price paid is kept private, but the figures are understood to be about $25 per head, which would aggregate about $2,000,000.

This ranch is in the Texas Panhandle, and about 150 miles due east from Fort Bascom.

[Cor. Kansas City LIVE STOCK INDICATOR.]

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 15, 1883.—There is no news of special interest here in regard to cattle, only that yearlings are selling at $12.00@$13.00, and two-year-olds at $16.00@$16.50. The drive will not be as large as last year, and most all will go to Northern and Western ranches.

REPORT OF HON. G. W. PRICHARD, Commissioner San Miguel County, 1882.

San Miguel is the empire county of New Mexico, and embraces within its boundaries rugged and wooded mountains, extensive plains and fertile valleys. The thirty-fifth parallel of latitude runs centrally through it. It is well watered by the Canadian, Pecos, Gallinas, Sapello, and Tecolote rivers and their tributaries. The western portion of the county is mountainous, rising from the plains to the highest range in the Territory, capped with eternal snows. The culmination of the mountains at such a great altitude, from twelve to fourteen thousand feet, causes a great accumulation of snow, which constantly feeds the mountain streams with pure water, which passes off into and through the valleys below. The precipitation of moisture on the eastern slope of the mountains by rain and snow is greater than in any other portion of the Territory. This fact is greatly advantageous to all kinds of vegetation. The timber is particularly extensive, and of large growth. Forests of yellow pine extend from the summits of the mountains down to the foot-hills.

This county, on account of its superior supply of water, excellent grasses and magnificent climate, is considered beyond all

question the best for cattle-raising. New Mexico is extensively and favorably known respecting this interest. The county of San Miguel equals, if not excels, any other section in the Territory in this business. The eastern portion of this county, extending to the Texas Panhandle, is preëminently a stock-raising country. The pasturage is the native grama grass, which stands dry weather as no other grass does, and, although of short growth, is extremely nutritious, and, remarkable as it is, this grass possesses this quality the year through. The cattle come off the pastures in the spring, equally as fat as in the fall. This fact is in marked contrast with other grazing localities. Texas even does not possess such grazing advantages. There the grass dies after frost, and has little nutriment left, and the cattle become extremely thin in the spring season. "Northers" in this country are but little felt, perhaps for the reason the force of the winds is broken by the spurs of the Rocky Mountains extending along the north-eastern border of the Territory. That which adds to the success of stock-raising in this country is the fact that the grazing localities are well watered. Canadian or Red River, and its tributaries supplies water for extensive stock ranges, and large herds are constantly passing into these ranges from Texas and Colorado. This county is being settled up rapidly, and already great wealth has been accumulated here, though it may be said that the foundation is scarcely laid for that which will follow in a few years. The climate is mild, and the altitude is such, being 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, that a more desirable spot could not be found for the farmer and the stock-raiser."

Messrs. Pell & Read, M. P. Commissioners, sent in the spring of 1880 to report to the British Government on the agriultural resources of the Great West of America, made a voluminous report to Parliament, from which we quote the following :

"It is generally acknowledged that the average profits of the stock-owner has been for years fully 33⅓ per cent. (this refers to small ranches). No doubt this is by far the most remunerative branch of American farming.

"It is almost as cheap and easy to manage 5,000 cattle as it is to attend to 1,000.

"The losses from all causes do not average over 2½ per cent.

"The cost of raising a bullock, including losses and all expenses, could not be more than £1.

"The practical handling of a herd will demonstrate that in three years a herd will at least double in numbers and value."

T. P. Robb, Esq., Frontier Commissioner to the United States Congress, states with regard to cattle-raising on the frontier of Texas and New Mexico :

"In 1873 I reported to the Congress of the United States that, from the affidavits of more than one thousand cattle-raisers, the increase and profits were equal to 33⅓ per cent. Since that time ranchers have inclosed their estates, and otherwise afforded protection to their stock, and the State statistical report for 1879 shows the increase and profit to be fifty per cent.

"An idea of the enormous profits accruing from cattle-raising will be gained when it is stated that a herd doubles itself by the natural increase within three years. In this section, where the grazing is good the year round, the outlay is merely for hire and maintenance of the herders so employed. The loss in the herds by death and casualties is not over two per cent.; the annual increase it is safe to say, is ninety per cent. (allowing ten per cent. for loss and barren cows). The heifer calves begin bearing before three years, and consequently there is increase upon increase, notwithstanding the usual sales (the heifer calves [cows] never being sold until they become incapable of breeding).

Suggestions of Gen. James S. Brisbin, U.S.A.

"I have often thought if some enterprising persons would form a joint stock company for the purpose of breeding, buying, and selling horses, cattle, and sheep, it would prove enormously profitable. I have no doubt that a company properly managed would declare an annual dividend of at least 25 per cent. Such a company, organized with a President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Board of Directors, and conducted on strictly business principles, would realize a far larger profit on the money invested than if put into any other kind of business. Nothing, I believe, would beat associated capital in the cattle trade. The ranches and ranges should be located with a view of ultimately buying the land or securing control of it for a long terms of years.

"It may be asked, 'Is it desirable to invest so much money in land?' I reply, *that it is absolutely necessary to own a large part of your range, especially the water front*, so as to keep out sheep men, settlers, and other cattle-owners. Sheep and cattle cannot be grazed together, and the interests should be entirely separate. Government lands, where watering places exist, are fast becoming occupied by settlers and colonies, and very soon the opportunities for locating large ranches will entirely disappear. In a few years,

at the most, it will not be possible to obtain a range where the cattle business can be conducted on a large scale. The longer, therefore, these large ranges are kept intact, the more valuable will they become for any purpose. It should be carefully remembered that large ranches can be managed with much greater profit than smaller ones.

"If $200,000 were invested in Texas cattle, it would double itself in four years, and pay a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent. It should be remembered that the larger the original capital put into the business, the greater would be the ratio of net profits."

There are many skeptical and unbelieving persons who are inclined to look with suspicion upon *any* enterprise; the more favorable it appears, the more doubtful do they become. Many years ago a wager was made in London, between two club men that sovereigns could not be sold on London bridge for half their value. The gentleman making the wager provided himself with a quantity of gold pieces, but succeeded only in collecting a gaping crowd, who unmercifully quizzed him, and viewed him with suspicion and mistrust.

When people are told of the enormous increase in cattle—of cows yielding 80 per cent. and 90 per cent. increase—they immediately begin to doubt, claiming that it is improbable and impossible. A gentlemen or a farmer having two or three cows, will be very much surprised and disappointed, however, if each cow does not have a calf in the spring; this is a 100 per cent. increase. Why, then, if this increase is usual with so small a number, should it excite wonder or comment with a large herd, plentifully supplied with bulls, with all the advantages of location, water, climate, and grasses to assist nature?

North of New Mexico, on account of the long and severe winters, the deep snows, penetrating sleet, sudden storms, and changes of weather, cattle show a smaller per cent. of increase, and a larger per cent. of mortality and casualties.

South of New Mexico, on account of the want of water, and even when it is obtained, its bad quality, the terrific "northers" and cyclones, and the burning up of the grasses by sun and fires, cause a considerable loss in stock.

The following carefully-prepared tables show the amount of increase for a period of ten years, and what may be accomplished by reasonable care and management. These tables show the increase

at 90 per cent. There may be some who will cavil at this—some "doubting Thomases"—who may be disposed to think this percentage too high. By actual experience and personal investigation of cattle ranches in the Canadian valley, one can be convinced, and fortified in the assertion that 90 per cent., is but a fair basis upon which to calculate the increase of cattle, in this section of the country; while the losses on the entire herd from casualties, etc., can safely be put down at 2 per cent. It will not come up to that, if the experience of cattle men there is to be taken as a guide.

The rule by which these tables are made is a simple one (figure it out yourself): Take a certain number of cows, say three years old, multiply by 90 per cent. (or whatever per cent. you choose) to show the increase; one-half will be heifer, one-half steer calves; deduct at the end of each year 2 per cent. for losses, casualties, etc.; take the balance for stock on hand for the following year. The heifer calves will frequently commence bearing, and have a calf at the end of the second year. Steers are ready for market at the end of the third year. Calculate 40 head good grade bulls to the 1,000 head of cows. Facts and figures are unanswerable, and should be convincing. The following tables are presented for consideration:

Judge David W. Sherwood, of Connecticut, one of the principal stockholders in the Huerfano Cattle Company, Huerfano and Pueblo Counties, of Southern Colorado, says:

"I have carefully prepared the following schedule showing the increase in a herd of 4,000 cows for seven years. I have allowed a large margin, 20 per cent., for loss in various ways. I have found, by experience, that the calves average about half heifers and half steers. One of the greatest sources of profit will be in buying two-year-old steers, keeping them a year or a little longer at almost no additional expense, and selling them at an advance of $10 or more per head. This branch of the business is a great deal more profitable than raising cattle, even though that yields such enormous results. This schedule is made with reference entirely to grass-fed cattle":

YEAR.	COWS.	CALVES.	HEIFER CALVES.	VALUE YEARLINGS AT $10.	2 YEARS' INCREASED VALUE AT $5.	3 YEARS' INCREASED VALUE AT $3.	VALUE AT $18 PER HEAD
1st.	4,000	3,200	1,600	16,000	8,000	4,800	$28,800
2d.	4,000	3,200	1,600	16,000	8,000	4,800	28,800
3d.	5,600	4,480	2,240	22,400	11,200	6,720	40,320
4th.	7,200	5,760	2,880	28,800	14,400	8,640	51,840
5th.	9,440	7,552	3,776	37,760	18,880		56,640
6th.	12,320	9,856	4,928	49,280			49,280
7th.	16,096	12,877	6,438 at $6 per head				38,628
4,000 original cows at $18 per head							72,000
Total							$366,308

YEAR.	NO. OF STEER CALVES.	VALUE OF YEARLINGS AT $10 PER HEAD.	2 YEARS' INCREASED VALUE AT $6 PER HEAD.	3 YEARS' OLD, VALUE INCREASED AT $10 PER HEAD.	VALUE AT $26 PER HEAD.
1st.	1,600	$16,000	$9,600	$16,000	$41,600
2d.	1,600	16,000	9,600	16,000	41,600
3d.	2,240	22,400	13,440	22,400	58,240
4th.	2,880	28,800	17,280	28,800	74,880
5th.	3,776	37,760	22,656		60,416
6th.	4,928	49,280			49,280
7th.	6,438	at $6 per head			38,628
	23,462	Total			$364,644

TOTAL PRODUCT IN SEVEN YEARS, OF 4,000 COWS.....$730,952

DISBURSEMENTS.

Original cost of 4,000 cows	$72,000	
Take off 10 per cent. for any possible loss	73,095	
Cost of herding and ranch expenses for seven years, more than ample	40,000	
Bull account, horses, etc., ample, say	45,000	
		$230,095
Total net profit in seven years		$500,857

THE following tabulated statement, showing the increase from 100 cows and 100 calves, has stood the test of time, and we believe will be rather under than over the mark, always assuming that the business is managed industriously and with good judgment :

A TABLE SHOWING THE INCREASE FROM 100 COWS AND 100 CALVES, FOR A PERIOD OF TWELVE YEARS AT 80% INCREASE, TAKING OFF 20% FOR DRY COWS, CASUALTIES, LOSS, ETC. OF THE INCREASE ONE-HALF WILL BE HEIFERS, AND ONE-HALF STEER CALVES.

YEARS.	COWS.	CALVES.	YEARLY.	TWO YEARS OLD.	THREE YEARS OLD.	FOUR YEARS OLD.	RECEIPTS. SALE OF FOUR YEAR BEEF STEERS AT $25 EACH.
0	100	100					
1	150	120	50				
2	210	168	60	50			
3	294	235	84	60	50		
4	411	329	117	84	60	50	$1,250
5	576	461	164	117	84	60	1,500
6	806	645	230	164	117	84	2,100
7	1,128	902	322	230	164	117	2,925
8	1,579	1,263	451	322	230	164	4,100
9	2,210	1,768	631	451	322	230	5,750
10	3,094	2,475	884	631	451	322	8,050
11	4,331	3,464	1,237	884	631	451	11,275
12	6,063	4,850	1,732	1,237	884	631	15,775
							$52,725

Now, supposing that you should wish to settle up the business and realize, mark the results, notwithstanding the uncommon deductions I have made.

Selling, average all cattle at $25, the price at which large sales have been made within the past few days :

6,063 Cows at $25	$151,575
4,850 Calves at 10	48,500
1,732 Yearlings 1,237 2 yr. old Steers 884 3 " " " 2,109 4 " " " sold } at $25	149,050
	$349,125
Disbursements for Ranch outfit, Expenses, Herding, Horses, Bulls, etc., Original Cost of Cattle and 8 per cent. int. on investment..	$50,615
Total Net Profit, end of 12 yrs.	$298,510

THE following carefully-prepared statistics show the result of an investment several years ago of $100,000, and gives some reliable data in this connection. It should be remembered, however, that the prices for cattle are now all much higher.

Seven-eighths of the heifer calves will commence to bear when two years old, and a herd of 5,000 or 7,000 cattle to begin with would have cost no more to run.

Expenditures.

By 3,300 head of 3-year-old Cows	@	$14.00 per head,	$46,200	
" 83 " young (graded) Bulls	@	80.00 "	6,640	
" 1,354 " past 2-year-old Steers	@	12.50 "	16,925	
" 1,454 " " 1 " "	@	7.50 "	10,905	
" 1,640 " yearling Bull Calves	@	4.50 "	7,380	
" 25 " Herding Animals (mares)	@	40.00 "	1,000	
" 1 Stallion	@	250.00 "	250	
" 2 Fairbanks' Standard Cattle Scales	@	350.00 each,	700	
				$90,000
" Working expenses on hand, 10 per cent. of original capital				10,000
				$100,000

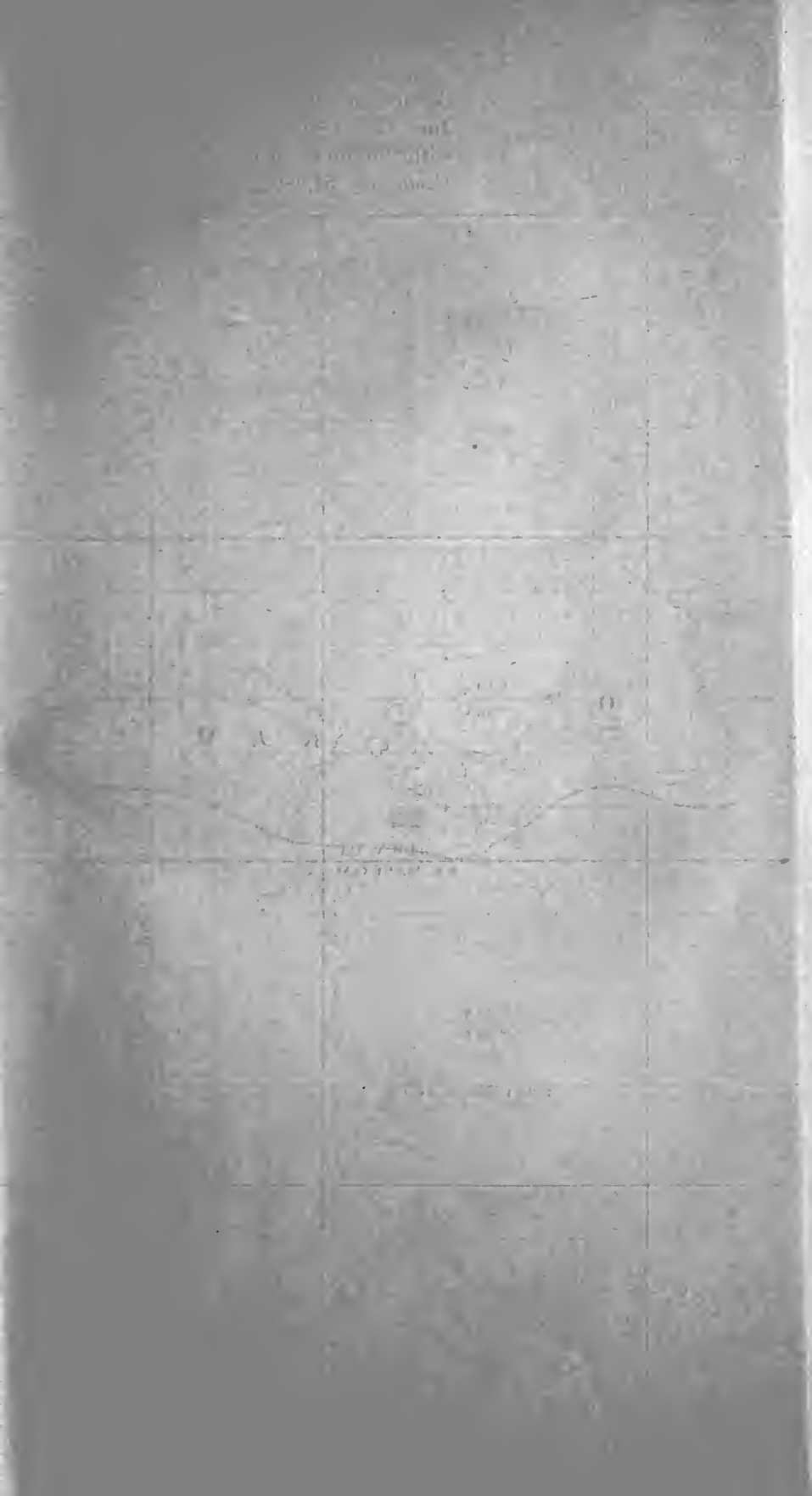
Summary—Showing Net Amount of Income from Investment of $100,000 during a Period of Eight Years.

Year.	Past 3-year-old Beef Steers.	Past 2-year-old Beef Steers.	Past 1-year-old Beef Steers.	Yearling Bull Calves.	Old Cows, ages 6 to 10 years.	Past 2-year-old Cows.	Past 1-year-old Cows.	Yearling Cow Calves.	Total.
1	$27,080								$27,080
2	29,080								29,080
3	32,800								32,800
4	29,700				$6,460				36,160
5	29,700				8,500				38,200
6	29,700				12,750				42,450
7	39,660				28,390				68,050
8	48,520	$17,537	$10,822	$10,566	94,554	$28,938	$15,933	$13,958	240,828
Total,	$266,240	$17,537	$10,822	$10,566	$150,654	$28,938	$15,933	$13,958	$514,648

Statement showing the Increase and Profit Arising from Expenditure of Working Capital during a Period of Eight Years.

Year.	Number of Cows in herd, reckoning Cow Calves to commence bearing at 3 years old.	Net annual product after deducting 10 per cent. for losses and casualties.		Total net increase in each year.	Number of Beef Steers past 3 years old, to be sold at end of each year.	Number of old Cows, ages from 6 to 10 yrs., to be sold, commencing at end of 4th year.	Income from sale past 3 yrs. of old Beef Steers, commencing at end of 1st year, at $20 per head.	Income from sale of old Cows, ages 6 to 10 yrs., commencing at end of 4th year, at $17 per head.	Gross annual Income.	Expense account for herding, &c.
		Cow calves.	Bull calves.							
1	3,300	1,485	1,485	2,970	1,354		$27,080		$27,080	$4,000
2	3,300	1,485	1,485	2,970	1,454		29,080		29,080	3,000
3	3,300	1,485	1,485	2,970	1,640		32,800		32,800	4,000
4	4,405	1,982	1,983	3,965	1,485	380	29,700	$6,460	36,160	4,000
5	5,390	2,425	2,426	4,851	1,485	500	29,700	8,500	38,200	4,000
6	6,125	2,756	2,757	5,513	1,485	750	29,700	12,750	42,450	5,000
7	6,437	2,897	2,897	5,794	1,983	1,670	39,660	28,390	68,050	5,000
8	8,802	3,988	3,988	7,976	2,426	5,562	48,520	94,554	240,828	7,000

Total income from sale of Beef Steers	13,312	head of	past 3 years old Steers	@ $20.00	per head	$266,240
" " " old Cows	8,862	"	old Cows, ages 6 to 10 years	" 17.00	"	150,654
" " " young Steers	1,403	"	past 2 years old Steers	" 12.50	"	17,537
" " " " Cows	2,756	"	" 2 " Cows	" 10.50	"	28,938
" " " " Steers	1,443	"	" 1 " Steers	" 7.50	"	10,822
" " " " Heifers	2,897	"	" 1 " Heifers	" 5.50	"	15,933
" " yearling Bull Calves	2,348	"	" yearling Bull Calves	" 4.50	"	10,566
" " " " Heifer "	3,988	"	" " Heifer "	" 3.50	"	13,958
Gross value of herd at end of eighth year	3,300	"	" 3 years old Cows	" 14.00	"	46,200
	83	"	" young (graded) Bulls	" 80.00	"	6,640
	1,354	"	" 2 years old Steers	" 12.50	"	16,925
	1,454	"	" 1 " "	" 7.50	"	10,905
	1,640	"	" yearling Bull Calves	" 4.50	"	7,380
	25	"	" Herding Animals (mares)	" 40.00	"	1,000
	1	Stallion		250.00		250
	2	Fairbanks' Standard Cattle Scales		" 350.00	each.	700
						$604,648
Working expenses on hand 10 per cent. original capital						10,000
						$614,648
Deduct amount of original investment.						
Original cost of herd						$90,000
Original working expenses						10,000
						$100,000
						$514,648
Deduct, for working expenses, &c						36,000
Total net profit to Company, about 60 per cent. per year						$478,648



36. N

ON, No. 2.

rnment under 6th
ngress, approved
ed under contract
al of New Mexico.

&.

35° S.

BACA LOCATION No. 2.

REPORT of the Ex-United States Surveyor-General of New Mexico, HON. JAMES K. PROUDFIT :

DENVER, Col., *Jan.* 27th.

Sir :—In reply to the request contained in your favor of the 18th inst., that I furnish you at convenience a detailed description of the "Baca Location No. 2," together with my opinion of its natural resources and prospective value, I have to say :

That on my last visit to Fort Bascom on official business I took occasion to inspect quite carefully a large portion of the estate, and from my own personal observation will endeavor to comply with your desires.

The estate is situated on the Canadian (or Red) River, in the northeast quarter of the territory. The bottom lands of the Canadian (or Red) River are from three to four miles wide, and the stream on its meandering course traverses the estate, so that nearly, or quite, one-half of the estate is capable of irrigation and cultivation. The soil of the river bottom is the richest of alluvium mixed with loam, and is unsurpassed for fertility.

Throughout the estate outside the river bottoms, the face of the country is diversified by open plains and elevated table-lands, dotted with groves and belts of trees, forming a most agreeable landscape.

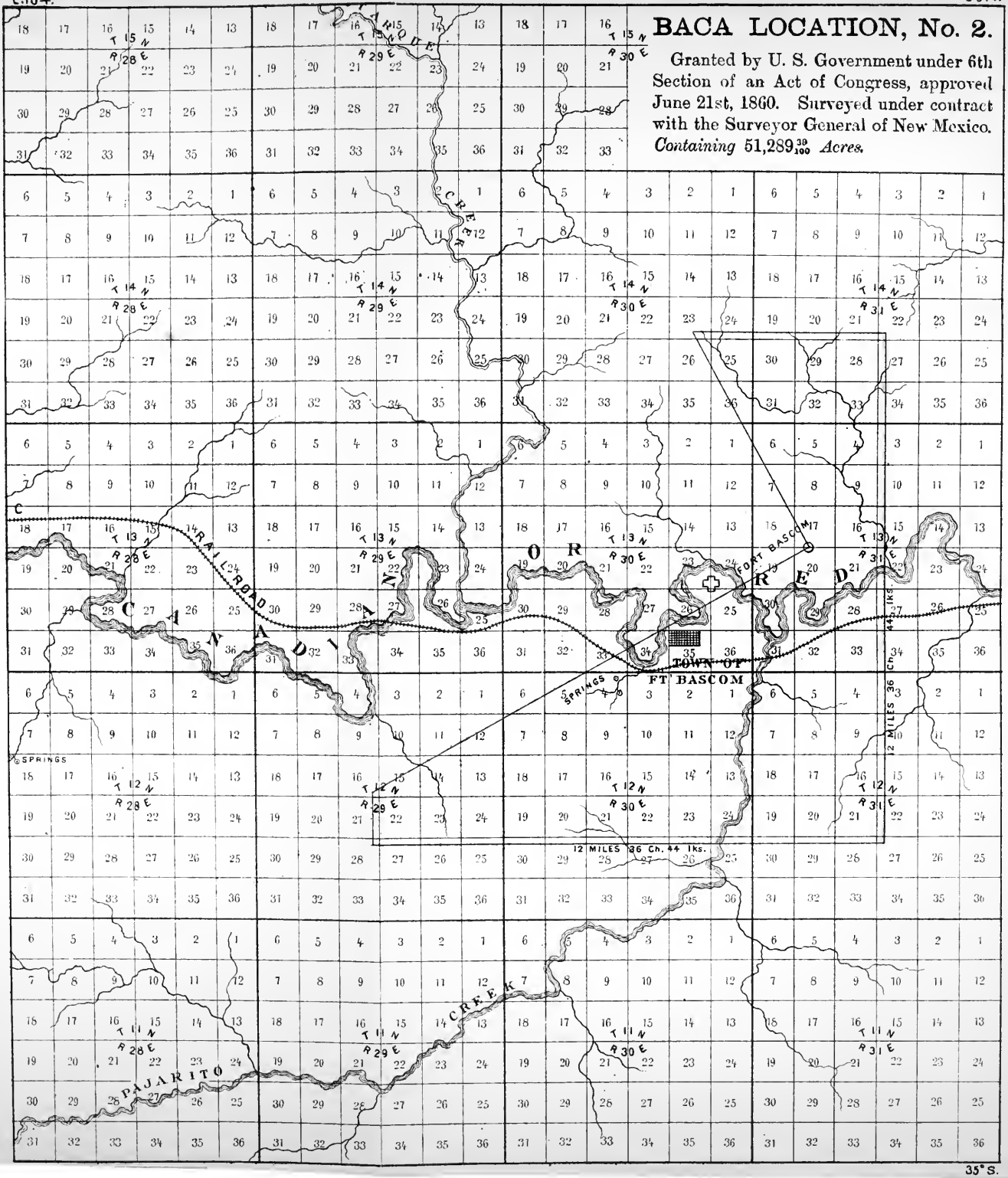
Nutritious grasses abound in a natural state throughout the entire estate, especially the deservedly celebrated grama grass, upon which live stock thrive all the year through.

The grass becomes cured in position after the rainy season, becoming excellent hay, and so remains until the growth of the following year takes its place ; and in the river bottoms the Sacatom grass grows six feet high, and as thick as it can stand. This and other vegetable growths sufficiently attest the richness of the soil in these bottoms. Other natural productions, apart from trees, consist of wild flax, onions, oats, etc., and wild grapes of fine size.

The prevailing rock on the estate is white and red sandstone, in alternate and nearly horizontal layers. A large bed of firm white gypsum has also been found and opened on the estate. It is used for whitewash, cement, etc , and is valuable for many purposes. Limestone is found, and good sand and clay for brick. At the time of my visit a fine stock-yard was completed on the estate, and another commenced. They were of good hard brick, laid in mortar, all produced near at hand, and were the best structures for the uses intended that I have seen in the Western Territories.

BACA LOCATION, No. 2.

Granted by U. S. Government under 6th Section of an Act of Congress, approved June 21st, 1860. Surveyed under contract with the Surveyor General of New Mexico. *Containing* 51,289$\frac{30}{100}$ *Acres.*



The bottoms of the rivers are well covered with large cottonwood trees, from two to three feet in diameter, and great quantities of smaller ones.

Piñon, bearing an oily, nutritious nut, resembling in flavor the beachnut ; a fine variety of cedar, bearing very large berries, and a variety of oak, bearing sweet acorns, as well as other natural fruits and berries, furnish fine food for game. Larger sorts of oaks, hackberry and other sorts of timber, not now remembered, also abound in different parts of the estate. There is no deficiency of fuel and building material. Good stone for this latter purpose, as well as for general use, is plentiful in nearly all parts of the estate.

The Canadian (or Red) River, which enters the estate at its north-west corner, and leaves it at the south-east corner, making a great bend, is a brisk, rapid and permanent stream, from thirty to forty yards wide, of good average depth, and carrying a large body of water. It has many tributaries flowing through different parts of the estate, and these, together with a great number of enduring springs, render this a splendidly watered property. The main river having a heavy fall through the estate, with many fine situations for dams, a great quantity of water-power can be easily and cheaply utilized.

The river and its tributaries contain plenty of fish, such as pike, and other sorts characteristic of the region. Game abounds, such as black-tailed and white-tailed deer, antelope, wild turkeys, rabbits, quail, etc.

The climate at this point is delightful, mild and equable at all seasons, and stock never need shelter. The region is exceedingly healthy, especially for persons afflicted or threatened with pulmonary complaints.

All sorts of grains, vegetables, fruits, or useful plants, such as grow in Southern temperate regions, can be successfully cultivated here ; and with its practically boundless facilities for rearing live stock, it is safe to say it is unsurpassed in natural advantages by any portion of the country.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed), JAMES K. PROUDFIT.

To convey an idea of this great and growing industry, the large profits in the business, and the steady increase in numbers of a herd, attention is directed to the following tables, showing estimated profit of a Company :

* denotes 3-year-old Steers to sell.
† " take 90% increase of 75% of this number of 2 year old Heifers.
‡ " sale of old Cows, and replaced by 2 and 3 year old Heifers.

4 Bulls to 100 Cows.	Receipts, sale of Steers.	Number of Steers to sell.	Difference, sale of old, and purchase of young cows.	Purchase of 2 and 3 yrs. old Heifers.	Sale of Cows, 7 yrs. old and over.	Cows, Bearing Stock.	Years. 5,000 Cows 3 to 4 yrs. old.	Sell Beef Steers at 3 years old ; change Bulls every 3 years—40 Bulls to every 1,000 Cows. Sell Cows after 7 years, and put 2 and 3 year old Heifers in their place. Take the increase on Cows at 90% ; on 2-year-old Heifers, 90% ; increase, of 75% of their number, to bear end of 2d year. 3d year and after, 90% increase, ½ Steers, ½ Heifers. Only Cows and Heifers put in this table. Deduct 2% loss on all stock each year.									
								1883	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892
200		•				5,000	1883	5,000	2,250									
196	$97,020	2,940				4,900	1884	4,900	2,205	2,205								
257	126,786	3,842				6,422	1885	4,802	2,161 †	2,161	2,890							
337	69,894	2,118	$7,059	2,353	2,353	8,413	1886	4,706 ‡	2,118 *	2,118 †	2,832	3,786						
434	68,508	2,076	6,918	2,306	2,306	10,845	1887	4,612 ‡	2,076	2,076 *	2,775 †	3,710	4,880					
562	89,727	2,719				14,034	1888	4,520	2,034	2,034	2,719 *	3,636 †	4,782	6,315				
727	117,579	3,5 6		1,993		18,159	1889	4,430	1,993	1,993	2,665	3,563 *	4,686 †	6,189	8,172			
940	151,536	4,592	5,859	6,294	1,953	23,492	1890	4,341	1,953 ‡	1,953	2,612	3,492	4,592 *	6,065 †	8,009	10,571		
1,216	196,152	5,944	18,504		6,168	30,395	1891	4,254 ‡	1,914	1,914 ‡	2,560	3,422	4,500	5,944 *	7,849 †	10,360	13,678	
1,573	253,836	7,692				39,326	1892	4,169	1,876	1,876	2,509	3,354	4,410	5,825	7,692 *	10,153 †	13,404	17,697
	1,171,038		38,340					4 yrs.	5 yrs.	4 yrs.	7 yrs.	6 yrs.	5 yrs.	4 yrs.	3 yrs.	2 yrs.	1 yr.	calves.

Expenditures.

5,000 Cows, ½, 3, and 4 years old,	at	$25,	say	$125,000
2,250 Heifer calves	at	10,	"	22,500
2,250 Steer "	at	10,	"	22,500
4,000 Steers, yearlings,	at	16,	"	64,000
3,000 " 2 years old,	at	19,	"	57,000
200 Bulls, coming 2 years old,	at	60,	"	12,000
				$303,000
Ranch outfit, horses etc., bulls, etc.				12,000
				$315,000
Balance and working expenses for 2 years, to invest in yearlings				25,000
Investment in cattle				$340,000
" in land				260,000
Capital				$600,000

Inventory at end of 1892.

Calves, ½ heifer and steers	35,394	at	$10	$353,940
Yearlings, ½ " " "	26,808	at	20	536,160
2 years old, ½ " " "	20,306	at	30	609,180
3 " " heifers	7 692	at	35	269,220
4 " " "	11,870	at	35	415,450
5 " " "	6,286	at	35	220,010
6 " " "	3,354	at	35	117,390
7 " " "	2,509	at	35	87,815
	114,219			$2,609,165
Profit in sale of cows and replacement of heifers				38,340
Receipts, sale of 3-year-old steers, 1884 to 1892				1,171,038
Sale of 1,573 young graded bulls at $50, say				78,650
Ranch outfit, horses, wagons, etc., etc.				60,000
Sale of land, say at end of 10 years, for				300,000
				$4,257,193
Deduct account for additional bulls, horses, etc., and working expenses for 10 years, ample, say				160,000
				$4,097.193
Deduct original capital				600,000
Net profit 10 years				$3,497,193

TO INVESTORS.

THE aim and object of the foregoing pamphlet need no explanation, demonstrating as it does the profitable character of cattle-raising as a business, and the adaptability of New Mexico to it.

It is now proposed to form a company to engage in this business in San Miguel County, on what is known as "Baca Location No. 2." This company will have a capital stock of $600,000, divided into 12,000 shares, at $50 per share. The capital represents the amount necessary for the purchase of the land (about 52,000 acres) and of the cattle required to stock the ranch, and the working expenses; a considerable portion of the Capital Stock has already been subscribed. You are invited to take shares in the enterprise, with the assurance that the investment will yield a large return, and is absolutely safe. The demand for cattle is constantly increasing with the population of the country and the requirements of the export trade.

It is not intended fully to organize the company until after 75 per cent. of the Capital Stock shall have been taken.

Each subscriber will be required to deposit ten per cent. of his subscription with The Union Trust Company, 73 Broadway, New York City, at the time of making it.

For further particulars or any information that may be required, address or apply to the undersigned.

JUDSON JARVIS.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 002 819 392 0

·U5J3

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
0 002 819 392 0

Hollinger Corp.
pH 8.5